



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

sciences sociales. Second edition revised. (Paris: Giard. 1920. Pp. 302.)

Economic History and Geography

The Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Industries. By HERBERT HEATON. Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, Vol. X. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1920. Pp. x, 457.)

This careful monograph is the first exhaustive study of any of the great textile districts of England. Important contributions to the history of some of the districts have been made by the writers in the volumes of the *Victoria County History*, notably by Professor Unwin and Miss Sellars, but even the best chapters in the county histories fail to exhaust the rich material that we now know is available. Mr. Heaton has made good use of local manuscripts and printed records, so that little remains to be done for Yorkshire.

Mr. Heaton has made no attempt to describe the changes in the industry in the nineteenth century. The narrative is brought down to the beginning of the transformation wrought by the Industrial Revolution, but for the later history the reader is referred to the work of Mantoux, Clapham, and the Hammonds. It was a wise decision thus to avoid the complex problems of the recent period, but it is to be hoped that writers whose interests are chiefly in the nineteenth century will make good use of Mr. Heaton's study. The eighteenth century appears in very different guise according as it is treated as the "good old time" prior to the wage slavery of the Industrial Revolution or as the period in which the outlived fabric of the feudal order was sloughed off. Full knowledge of the past, in this case as in others, reveals substantial discomforts and difficulties that can be easily forgotten when the past is made to serve merely as a decorative back-drop for the tragedy of the present day. Historians will not be surprised to find that Mr. Heaton discovered a social order that differs in many respects from the idyl so frequently drawn of the "spinners in the sun." "There was much in the cottage industry," he says, "which was quite as unhealthy as the conditions in the early factories." Dye vats, foul dyestuffs, charcoal stoves for heating combs, low ill-ventilated rooms, all contained elements of danger that were only in part counteracted by the opportunities for outdoor life in the intervals between the spells of industrial work (p. 349).

We find also this judgment of the old craft industry (pp. 350-351):

The Industrial Revolution has been accused of having destroyed man's joy in labour, and of depriving him of that pleasure which he is supposed to have experienced from working in his own home, at something which was entirely the work of his own hands. But the Industrial Revolution

never destroyed any such joy and pleasure in the textile industry, simply because they never existed. The trivial round and common task of the eighteenth century worker was drab and monotonous, and he would be intensely amused if he could realize the glamour which has been cast today over his dreary toil.

Although the ground of the study has been worked over by many hands there is much in the book that is distinctively new. Some of the author's work upon new sources of information has already been given to the public in periodical articles, though many of these have doubtless had a restricted circulation. Examination of the early rolls of freemen has thrown light upon the perplexed question of Flemish immigration in the early fourteenth century. The development of the gilds is traced with care from sources only recently printed. The organization of the crafts in the Stuart period is very well described from new materials. The ulnage accounts, which have been utilized in part by others, have been examined in their entirety for York. For purpose of comparison, the accounts for the other counties have been tabulated for the year nearest 1470, giving us our first genuine knowledge of the relative importance of the various textile areas. The history of the cloth halls is complete, thanks to the manuscript of the trustees of the White Cloth Hall. The statutes and the quarter sessions books supply material for a complete description of state regulation of the industry during the eighteenth century. In addition to these longer passages that are largely if not entirely new, there are many small items that are frequently of substantial importance, though it is impossible to refer to them in a brief notice.

The description of the organization of the industry is detailed and interesting, but the terminology used in classifying the various forms of organization is not satisfactory. Mr. Heaton expressed dissatisfaction with the term "domestic system," but he suggests no solution. "The suggested alternative," he says, "'commission system,' is open to criticism, and it seems impossible to invent a really adequate title to describe in a couple of words, the distinctive characteristics of the industrial society that came between the gild and the factory" (p. 89). It is unfortunate that the German classification of the industrial forms has made so little impression upon English writers. It is not necessary to invent a term; literal translation of the German "Verlagssystem" yields an unmistakable term,—putting-out system. This phrase is perhaps not elegant, but it has no misleading connotations and is so close to the English idioms of the trade that it is in no sense forced in meaning. Had such a term been used, Mr. Heaton would scarcely have failed to recognize the significance of the difference in the scale of operations that existed between the small clothiers of Yorkshire and

the large clothiers of the west of England. The emphasis upon the putting out of work by a capitalist employer would have forced him to distinguish between the craft work of the small master and the capitalistic system that grew up with the progress of the division of labor. The growth is sketched in some detail in connection with the description of conditions at the close of the eighteenth century, but the distinction between craft industry and the putting-out system is denied in an earlier passage. The value of the text is not impaired by this slight confusion in terminology, but an opportunity was lost. Careful attention to terms might have done much towards a clarification of English usage in a matter that is of great moment in the presentation of industrial history.

ABBOTT PAYSON USHER.

Boston University, College of Business Administration.

The Enclosure and Redistribution of Our Land. By W. H. R. CURTLER. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1920. Pp. viii, 334.)

The general reader of English economic history will welcome this volume as a much needed complement to *A Short History of English Agriculture*, by the same author, for in the earlier volume the reader is likely to feel the need of a more complete account of the peculiarities of English land tenure as a background for an understanding of the historical development of English agriculture. There is a certain amount of overlapping in the two volumes, more especially with regard to land tenure. Likewise, from the standpoint of the general reader, Professor Curtler's new book may fill the need for a continuous history of English land tenure from the early Saxon period to and including the Small Holdings and Allotment act of 1908. Teachers of economic history will find the book useful for supplementary reading because of the clarity of style and the care with which the author has either avoided technicalities or has made them clear to the general reader by careful definition—a most welcome characteristic to many American readers when first encountering the intricacies of English land tenure.

However, from the standpoint of the technical student, the book is not and does not purport to be a complete and continuous history of English land tenure. The central theme, as suggested by the title, is, on the one hand, the processes of enclosure and engrossment and, on the other hand, the movements and policies designed to modify the effects of these earlier processes by redistributing the land.

As introductory to the history of the enclosure movement, the author devotes seven chapters to a description of the manorial system and the common field system as existing before modified by enclosure and other changes.